

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.88

July 9 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 83 76

July 9 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 75 89

2866 日七廿五

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

THE FALABA ENQUIRY.

LORD MERSEY FINDS THAT GERMANS JEERED
AT THE DROWNING.

The Indian Consolidations Bill.

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE FALABA CASE.

LORD MERSEY'S JUDGMENT.

July 8, 1.20 p.m.
Lord Mersey, in his judgment at the close of the enquiry into the sinking of the Falaba, decided that life-saving measures were promptly carried out, that proper discipline was maintained and that the submarine did not attempt to save life. There was evidence, he said, that the submarine's crew laughed and jeered while men and women were drowning. Lord Mersey was also satisfied that witnesses who described the boats of the Falaba as rotten were mistaken and that any damage sustained was done in the launching and was not owing to neglect on the part of the officers or crew.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUES.

THE TURKISH DEFEAT IN THE DARDANELLES.

July 7, 5.25 p.m.
A Paris communiqué says:—The Turks at the Dardanelles on the 5th inst. made a general attack. It was the most important attack made since the beginning of May, when they attempted to throw us into the sea. From 4 o'clock in the morning there was a most intense bombardment of our first lines and also of the zone of the Franco-British rear. Following upon this the enemy infantry made several attacks. None, however, even reached our trenches. Most of the enemy were decimated by artillery or mown by rifle and machine-gun fire, and left lying on the field. Throughout the action the enemy's batteries on the Asiatic coast fired ceaselessly, as also did a Turkish battleship cruising between Marmara and Chanak. Enemy aeroplanes several times bombarded our lines, but fifteen Allied aeroplanes, at the close of the day, flew over a Turkish aerodrome at Chanak and threw bombs, a huge bomb striking the principal shed.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

July 8, 1.00 a.m.
Last night's communiqué says:—After a violent combat, lasting most of the morning, the infantry action in the Forest of Apremont ceased. The enemy lost heavily and made no fresh progress. We recaptured 200 metres of trenches in the western part of Bois-la-Pretre by grenade fighting.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH CASUALTIES.

July 7, 7.05 p.m.
Figures published by the French Relief Committee show the French casualties to May 31 to have been as follows:—Killed 400,000; Wounded 700,000; Missing 300,000.

TRYING TO MYSTIFY THE ALLIES.

July 7, 7.15 p.m.
Amsterdam correspondents affirm that undoubtedly the Germans are sending fresh artillery as well as troops westward through Belgium, but the opinion is expressed that the Germans are endeavouring to mystify the Allies regarding the movements and the point of attack.

TURKISH ATTACK A COMPLETE FAILURE.

July 7, 9.25 p.m.
General Sir Ian Hamilton to-night reports that on the 5th inst. the Turks started what proved to be the most violent bombardment we have yet experienced. At least 5,000 heavy shells were fired as preliminary to a general attack on the southern theatre. The Allies fought magnificently and the enemy's attack proved a complete failure.

Our losses were negligible. No impression was made on our line but the enemy added to his recent very heavy casualties.

MORE NEWS FROM SIR IAN HAMILTON.

July 7, 10.10 p.m.
General Sir Ian Hamilton to-night adds that the Turks used all their previous guns, and some new ones. A Turkish battleship in the Straits dropped some twenty 11.2 shells. The Turks had maintained a musketry fire along the whole line throughout the night, but they did not leave the trench. Then came their fierce artillery preparation. The principal effort of the Turkish infantry was aimed at a junction of the naval Division and the French. Some fifty Turks gained a footing in a trench where, however, the naval men hung on. Then British supports immediately counter-attacked and drove out the enemy.

Another attack on the right of the 29th Division was repulsed, the attackers being practically wiped out by rifle and machine-gun fire. Then the Turks on our left massed in a nullah and attempted several attacks, but none were able to get home owing to the steadiness of our troops and effective artillery support. The bombardment died down at noon, though it was resumed at intervals. It seems plain from the disjointed nature of the attacks that the enemy is finding it difficult to drive the infantry forward in face of our fire.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

RUSSIANS TROUBLESOME AGAIN.

July 8, 3.55 a.m.
An Austrian communiqué says the Russians, reinforced, have taken the offensive north of Krasnik against the Archduke Joseph's army which they repeatedly attacked. The battle has become fiercer owing to the participation of strong Russian reserves.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON THE VISTULA.

July 8, 3.55 a.m.
A Russian communiqué mentions the continuation of desperate fighting on the 6th inst., between the rivers Vistula and Wisla, in the direction of Lublin. It says that along the roads leading to Krasnik where the enemy's dispositions form a salient, the Russians on the 6th inst. continued a successful counter-attack which began on the 5th inst. forcing the enemy to pass to the defensive and capturing 2,000 prisoners and several Maximas.

The enemy on the evening of the 5th attacked at many points on the Lemberg roads, between the towns of Kamionka and Gliniany, but heavy losses compelled him to suspend the movement.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND LORD HALDANE.

July 8, 4.50 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, has issued a statement in which he says: "Lord Haldane's version of what occurred months ago at a meeting of the Arms Committee of the Cabinet is incomplete and in some material respects inaccurate. The very fact of this conflict of memory shows the unadvisedness of these partial and unauthorised disclosures of decisions of highly confidential committees of the Cabinet."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE KAISER AND THE JEWS.

July 8, 5.55 a.m.
The Jewish world has reported to Russia that the Kaiser, during a visit to Loiz, entered the Synagogue and reading the Scroll of the Law, told the congregation that he was the Messiah sent by God to save them.

MORE FIRING OFF GOTHLAND.

July 8, 5.55 a.m.
Renewed firing was heard from the sea east of Gotland throughout the forenoon of the 7th inst.

BRITISH SEAPLANE AT WORK.

July 8, 5.55 a.m.
A British seaplane has bombed Smyrna and Aivali.

COTTON PRICES IN BREMEN.

July 8, 5.55 a.m.
The American Association of Commerce at Berlin reports that the price of raw cotton at Bremen has risen 30 cents a pound in consequence of the British blockade.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London, Received July 7.
Import for June show an increase of £17,836,144 and Exports a decrease of £6,039,418. The principal increase in Imports are Food etc., £10,000,000 and Raw Materials £7,000,000.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION BILL.

THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

London, Received July 7.

In the House of Lords in the committee stage on the Consolidation Bill, Lord Islington dealt lengthily with the report of the consolidation committee and its suggested amendments. Lord Islington had a number of amendments on the paper including a series replacing "British India" by "India" and also a number of amendments to schedule No. 5, but withdrawing them, first, in deference to the desire of the Select Committee that the bill, should not be used for amending the law and, secondly, because in the consolidated form, the bill required so many amendments to adapt it to modern usage that the India Office considered it advisable not to attempt to deal with these piecemeal.

It was preferable to pass the measure in its present form as a basis for comprehensive amendment throughout.

After deliberation consideration the India Office in consultation with the Raj, asked Lord Macdonnell and all others proposing amendments to wait until the amending bill was submitted. Of the latter there had been drafted portions sent to India already for consideration and directly the consolidation bill was passed he would be able to introduce the amending bill.

Lord Macdonnell opposed the omission of the word "British."

Lord Islington pointed out that its retention might prevent the appointment to the Council of an officer who had served, say fifteen years in British India and three in an important post in a native State. Lord Islington and Parliament pointed out that the amendment involved a change in the law. The Marquess of Crewe admitted this and said that such an amendment was not excusable in a consolidating bill; the amendment was withdrawn.

On the clause providing that, at any meeting of the Council, the Governor General and one ordinary Member may exercise all the functions of the Governor General-in-Council, Lord Macdonnell moved to insert that "Ordinary and Extraordinary Members shall be entitled to attend all meetings;" otherwise it would be possible for the Governor General to summon only one member. Lords Sydenham and Middleton supported the motion. Lord Islington appreciated the arguments but asked the House to adhere to the principle that amendments of the law should be reserved for an amending bill. He undertook that the proposal would be carefully considered in drafting. Lord Middleton said they must also remedy the anomaly of the Council of India being required to meet weekly while the Governor General, a Council never convened and sometimes the meetings would not be sufficiently often. Lord Kinnaird supported the amendment. The danger, he said, was no imaginary one. After an appeal by the Marquess of Lansdowne, who ridiculed the supposed danger, the amendment was withdrawn. On clause 96, Lord Sydenham moved to omit all reference to "natives." In British India they knew how educated Indians disliked being called "natives." Lord Islington said the Committee had been careful to follow the exact phraseology of the Act of 1833, section 87 which regarded the charter under which Indians were allowed to hold office under the Crown. Alteration of the wording, however trivial, might be regarded with deep suspicion. The Earl of Cromer supported Lord Sydenham, but the amendment was withdrawn. After various minor amendments had been accepted the Bill was reported.

Lord Mersey's judgment in the Falaba case finds that life-saving measures were carried out by the officers and crew, and that it is a fact that the crew of the German submarine laughed and jeered at the persons who were drowning.

It has been ascertained that unexploded bombs have been found concealed in cargoes on steamers bound from New York to France. It is believed that the would-be assassin Holt was none other than the Harvard German professor, Herr Maenner.

NEWS.

In another column will be found Canton News by our own correspondent.

On another page will be found a further list of subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

A further trade enquiry list published by the American Consul General, which should be of interest to Hongkong business men will be found in to-day's issue.

The charge of arson against a Chinese and some of his followers was again mentioned this morning in the Police Court, when an application for bail was dealt with. Information as to players in to-morrow's League Tennis matches and the result of the June competition of the Hongkong G. M. Club will be found on another page.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Porcelain and Curios—
G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—
2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

Extraordinary General meeting
H. K. Chamber of Commerce—
New Government Building—
noon.

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

ENEMY TRADING IN CHINA. THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

Threats for Balkan States.

Merchants' Protest.

First in Despatch's. Brigadier-General Sir P. W. Chattock, who has been wounded, was the first officer to be mentioned in Sir John French's despatches. He commanded the 5th Cavalry Brigade which put up such a brilliant fight against the German cavalry on August 28 last. Sir Philip, who was born in 1860, joined the 10th Hussars when he was twenty, and won the D.S.O. in South Africa. He has been Sir John French's military secretary, and commanded the 10th Hussars, and was designated to succeed Brigadier-General Gough after the Curragh incident.

Woman's New Sphere. It came quite as a little shock at Victoria Station the other day to see women carriage cleaners busy with their new work, writes a correspondent in a home paper. Female labour of this kind has long been a familiar sight on the Continent, but it has needed the Great War to bring it about in England. The interesting thing was the amazing amount of vigour they were putting into their work. They were scrubbing and polishing in a way no male carriage cleaner has ever been known to do, and one of them had the floor of a humble third-class compartment positively spotless under sponges. Perhaps we shall find our railway trains as sweet and clean as a result of the innovation that the season ticket-holders, that baneful terror of every railway directorate, will petition for in certain cases.

American Competition in China. A correspondent in China, who has been for a number of years in the direct, or semi-direct, employ of German firms in the Far East and at home, writes to *Eastern Engineering*: "I have made a solemn resolve that, so far as in me lies, I will not raise a finger to push the sale of anything German, certainly as long as the war lasts, and only afterwards, after using every possible endeavour to effect a sale with British or even American goods. I feel certain that any Englishman who is working in the East will agree that some action is absolutely essential, firstly, to enable us to maintain our position; secondly, to meet American competition; and lastly, to capture the trade out here of which the Germans have already secured such a large and growing portion. My own opinion is, that the competition of America is going to prove the most serious problem, since the whole of South China is permeated through and through by American influences. Thousands of young Chinese have already been educated in the States, and have returned bearing many evidences of their training, not the least noticeable being a strong leaning towards all articles of American manufacture, the strength of their convictions being outwardly and visibly manifest in clothing and footwear that leave no doubt whatever as to the source from which they have sprung."

In reply to a question, the Chairman stated that the Committee had no information as to Japan trading with the enemy, but leave no doubt whatever as to the source from which they have sprung.

The Committee hoped that in the light of later information the present Government might see their way to take more whole-hearted action in connection with trading with the enemy in China than appears advisable to their predecessors. (Cheers.)

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Prepaid Advertisements

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TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Haini Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next. English baths and kitchen ranges, hot and cold water, Electric light. First class appointments throughout, including water carriage system.

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth, and print the news without fear or favour.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGES.

THOMAS—RANGER.—May 29, at Sydenham, H.G. Thomas, 2nd Lt., Royal Engineers, late of Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, to Gertrude Maud Ranger.

Ward—LANG.—June 2, at Bournemouth, D.J. Ward, of Singapore, to Elsa Hope Lang.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

YESTERDAY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

There was a mixed bill of fare on the Legislative Council table yesterday: the German Home for the Blind, the Forestry Department, the "Sanitary Board's" by-laws, the question of extradition between Hongkong and China, the chastising of approved rogues, and the regulating of the entrance into, or departure from, the Colony of all manner of strangers. Of these, only "Sanitary affairs, the grant to the charitable institutions and the examination of boats etc. seem to have provoked discussion. The last-named is a delicate matter upon which to touch in these days. The only point about it which concerns the public is the question as to whether the Colony's interests in this respect will be safer in the hands of the police than in those of the military authorities. That the latter have done their best to perform satisfactorily a task which no one would envy them is hardly to be doubted; they have achieved wonders in face of untold difficulties, and if they have made mistakes it has been owing to lack of experience in the particular line to which they have been told off. There were many reasons, at the outbreak of war, why the army should be as much in evidence here as possible. At the beginning, had the Provost Marshal's men not been frequently on view, there was a risk that residents and others might have taken the situation a little too calmly and lightly. We dislike to say it, but it is a fact that many persons who, during the first couple of months of war, showed signs of being "rowdy," while being disposed to ignore the Civil Police, exhibited most remarkably good behaviour if the military police happened to come in sight. In this way, and in various others, the army men have been useful. But the time for dramatic effect has gone by. There is no danger, since the war news has been of a more frank nature, of our not taking the situation with sufficient seriousness—and there is at least a possibility of soldiers' falling in certain directions where detectives, more trained in investigation work, would succeed. Therefore, it would be without any special regret that we should hear that the examination work had been placed in the hands of more experienced civilians.

With regard to the Blindenheim, His Excellency has made out a good case for this charity and, whether it was started by Germans or by Hottentots, it is doing a good work, in assisting many Chinese who happen to be British subjects, and we can hardly think that anyone will grudge the money voted by the Government for its upkeep. At the same time it is well that the Chinese of Canton should understand that it is British money, and not German, that is going to the support of the Home, and of kindred institutions. The public has been what the Hongkong public usually is—generous; but, notwithstanding the voluntary contributions, there was still an appreciable deficit which, under the circumstances, the Government could scarcely refuse to help make up.

The other point of interest is the amendment of by-laws, whereby the Government claims the right, after due notice has been given, to enter Chinese houses, render them habitable and charge the rendering to the property owners—as sane a move as any we have seen in Hongkong for a long while past. The Chinese property owner is not a being who claims our unfailing love and respect. The persons who inhabit houses in the shabbier parts of the Colony are usually not only poor but extremely ignorant where the laws of health are concerned. This is not the case with a certain class of owners that makes it its business (as may be seen from our police reports from time to time) to dodge the Law when possible, for the sake of saving two or three dollars' worth of temper. Why should the Government tolerate this utter indifference on the part of such persons to the general health? Privately, we consider that they are getting off cheaply when the official price is stated at three dollars. We would willingly see it at five—with a fine of a hundred dollars thrown in for breach of the law.

The Flogging Ordinance.

Yesterday in the Legislative Council a Flogging Amendment Ordinance was read for the first time. Should it ultimately pass, it will be a part of the Hongkong law that no criminal may be thrashed twice for the same offence. We should have thought that the times were too full, and the other needs of the Colony too pressing, for the Government to be able to spare much time for such considerations as this. Hongkong law provides that flogging shall be inflicted in certain cases, and one would think that whether this was given in a lomp or spread over a period of time was a matter for individual judges to decide. Pleasure or pain exist more in the anticipation than in the realisation, and the judge who orders, let us say, ten strokes with the "cat," to be given at the expiration of the accompanying imprisonment sentence, is inflicting a far heavier punishment than one who ordains that the same amount of flogging shall be administered on the rising of the court. Similarly two instalments of five strokes will be a sharper dose than one of ten at the beginning of the imprisonment. If the Government decides that such flogging shall not be given on the instalment plan, we trust that it will still leave a judge free to order it at the expiration of a sentence if, in his opinion, the seriousness of the offence demands it. It is only right that a certain class of ruffian for whom the "cat" has to be prescribed should have a few marks to show to his admiring friends when he leaves goal.

The "Messiah."

We are not disposed to doubt the *Jewish World's* statement as to the Kaiser's alleged conduct in the synagogue at Loiz. The man has never been entirely sane at any time, and the events of the war have been more than enough to unbind a mind that was always weak. "Blasphemy" is almost too dignified a term to apply to such behaviour. It is merely the conduct of a man who ought to be in a snug padded room. But why do his advisers allow him to do such things? Or have they accepted the inevitable and reached the "don't care" stage? If they had any real regard for their "cause" it would surely occur to them to point out to the mad monarch that his performance at Loiz would be most painful not only to all Jews who take their Faith seriously but to Christians as well. Jews look for a different sort of Messiah from anything that modern Prussia has to offer, while to Christians the New Testament warning as to false Christs and false prophets must necessarily occur.

Antichrist.

If the Emperor of Germany were less of a maniac we should far more readily see in him the Antichrist, "the Man of Sin" foretold by the Bible than the Messiah; for what other man in the history of the world has ever been responsible for a tithe of the slaughter which he has brought about. This morning's wires speak of four hundred thousand Frenchmen slain within ten months. To these are to be added gruesome lists of dead Britishers, Indians, Belgians, Russians, Turcos, Italians, Servians, Japanese, Austrians, Turks—and Germans. The awful total is too terrible to think upon. Human lives, literally by the million, wasted in order that one maniac's vanity and lust after an impossible supremacy might seek to gratify themselves. If this is not the work of Antichrist, whose work is it? Perhaps the worst punishment that could befall William of Hohenzollern would be a return to complete sanity. He would then be in a condition to meditate, for the rest of his life, on what his own folly has brought about.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beck with R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. C. McFall, charged four boat masters with unlawfully mooring their boats within the limits of the Southern Fairway in the harbour, on the 9th inst. The case was dismissed with a caution.

DAY BY DAY.

ILL FARES THE LAND, TO HASTENING ILLS A PREY, WHERE WEALTH ACCUMULATES AND MEN DECAY.—Goldsmith.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; overcast.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 76; clear.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Due, per s.s. *Hakata Maru* to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. *Luchow* to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Canton Insurance. — \$368, buyers.

North China Insurance Tls. 160, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$910, buyers.

China Fires.—\$150, buyers.

China and Manila.—\$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$4.50 per share.

Docks \$75, buyers.

Shanghai Dock and Egg. Co. Ltd.—\$51.

Shell Transport \$4; middle Indo-China.—\$111, buyers.

Star Ferry.—\$35, sellers.

Hongkong Lands.—\$110, buyers.

China Sugar.—\$123, buyers.

Luzon.—\$40, buyers.

Humphrey's Estates.—\$6.10, sellers and buyers.

West Point.—\$72, buyers.

Kung Yicks.—14, buyers.

Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—Tls. 97 buyers.

Hongkong Rape.—\$25, buyers.

Langkawi.—Tls. 301, buyers.

Douglas.—\$56, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 0 3/10d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 529th anniversary of the Battle of Sempach, at which the Swiss overthrew the Austrians and gained their liberty.

National Relief Fund.

The following subscription to the National Relief Fund is announced in the *London and China Express* of June 4:—Mr. C. Kwong Wo, Hongkong, per the Commander-in-Chief, China Station, Singapore, £145 13s. 1d.

Royal Colonial Institute.

According to the *London and China Express* Mr. Herbert R. B. Hancock (Hongkong), Mr. Walter Makepeace, and Mr. Archibald G. H. Smart, M. B. (Singapore), have been elected non-resident Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. Makepeace, who has many friends in Hongkong, is one of the leading newspaper men of the Far East, is Manager of the *Singapore Free Press* and a major in the Straits Volunteers.

Notice to Travellers.

Attention is drawn in our advertisement columns to the necessity for persons desiring to leave the Colony, to apply at the Central Police Station instead of at the Provost Marshal's Office for permission to do so. This change was the outcome of the bill which was passed yesterday at the Legislative Council transferring the duties from the latter office to the Police. The particulars required are the same as before and applicants must apply at least forty-eight hours before they intend to leave the colony.

Formerly A.D.C. to Sir Henry May.

Lieutenant Roy Berriman Hatfield, Post Office Rifles who figures in the Roll of Honour, was born in October, 1885, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Brasenose College, Oxford, says the *London and China Express*: He obtained his commission in the Territorial Force in March, 1912. In 1914 he was appointed private secretary and additional A.D.C. to the Governor of Hongkong, with the local rank of captain, but on war being declared he applied for leave and rejoined his regiment, the Post Office Rifles.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

IN THE DARDANELLES.

France and Russia.

The figures as to French casualties supplied by the Relief Committee are indeed terrible and make our own losses seem small by comparison. We have at least the grim satisfaction of knowing that Germany's casualties must be at least thrice as many, and that the gallant French will yet bitterly avenge the slaughter of four hundred thousand of their men.

Both France and Russia are continuing the harrying process which would sap the hope and strength out of finer troops than the enemy is ever again likely to be able to muster. Offensive after offensive is developed by Germany or by Austria, only to be checked—if often at a frightful cost to the Allies, yet in such a manner that, for the enemy, disaster is piled on disaster. There is probably a deal more in the Austrian communiqué than meets the eye, and the Russian communiqué of the same date seems to form a fitting sequel to it. More stories of heavy German losses come from the Apremont and Bais-le-Pré region in the west as well as from the Lemberg neighbourhood.

The Dardanelles.

Worse still, if anything, is the enemy's outlook in the Dardanelles. By land and by sea the German-led Turks have, it is evident, made a frantic attempt to drive back our men for good and all. The effort seems to have been miserably futile, for Sir Ian Hamilton reports that, while our own losses were negligible, the enemy continues to suffer considerably in this way. The report adds that "the enemy is finding it difficult to drive his infantry forward in face of our fire." This may be read together with the painful little extract from captured Divisional Orders which appeared in yesterday's Foreign Office wire. The question now is, how much longer will these luckless German-ridden Turks consent to sacrifice their brethren wholesale at the bidding of the madman of Poldam?

The Falaba Judgment.

Lord Mersey's decision concerning the behaviour of the Germans at the sinking of the Falaba has been a long while coming, and was, in my case, pretty much of a foregone conclusion. Thus the sole value of the finding is that it will still further inflame American sympathy, the more so that Lord Mersey is extremely popular and looked up to in the States. The judgment shows that life-saving measures were promptly carried out and that, as we might have supposed, proper discipline was maintained throughout. Lord Mersey is anything but a sentimentalist; anything but a man to have his decisions influenced by hysterical or vindictive statements; and we think the world will have no difficulty in seeing that the charge originally made against the submarine's crew of laughing and jeering at the drowning persons' efforts to escape has been quite well established.

Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Haldane.

If Mr. Lloyd George does not give Lord Haldane the lie direct he goes as near to it as makes no difference. Lord Haldane's version of the munitions history given in a speech at the National Liberal Club recently is, it seems, "incomplete and in some respects inaccurate." The tail of Mr. Lloyd George's statement carries a particularly nasty sting—"the un wisdom of these partial and unauthorised disclosures of the decisions of high confidential committees." Lord Haldane has never shown himself over-wise in politics and this snub from a former colleague cannot be regarded, except by extreme partisans, as unmerited.

CANTON NEWS.

New Military Stations.

On July 7, General Lung has established two new military stations along the Canton-Kowloon Railway, at Sak Pi and Sun Chun. Both places are now garrisoned, the stronger force being at Sak Pi, where a good road has been made from the Railway to the hill where the garrison is stationed.

Canton Christian College Ceremonies.

The graduation exercises of the Canton Christian College were held on two large flower boats moored alongside the Government wharf for the occasion, July first. The chief officials of the city were present either in person or by representatives.

Certificates of graduation from both

THE PENTA MOTOR.

Another Successful Trial Trip.

Some time ago we mentioned the trial trip of the Russian Volunteer Fleet despatch boat the "Volunteer," fitted with a Penta 13/16 b.h.p. motor. Messrs. The Swedish Trading Company, who have just supplied a similar motor for a boat belonging to Messrs. Briley and Co. of Swatow, sent this boat on her trial trip to Canton a few days ago. The trip up was most successful, speed being maintained at an average of 8 knots and making Canton in just ten hours.

On the way down, the Company's managing engineer, Mr. Almberg, who was on board, had quite an exciting time. After passing Obio Rock some squalls sprang up with rather rough head swell. Before the boat could be put about, the boat was got round, steered about, the little craft (she is a 28 footer) dipped her nose full into it, and got all but swamped. Pratt's reef was only a few yards astern. Had the motor struck then, there would probably have been an end both to the vessel and to those on board her. But it kept on, turning, judging by its burr, the same number of revolutions as usual. The water stood up to the carburetor, splashed lastly over magnetos, spark plugs and valves and the flywheel sped through it like a turbine.

The crew bailed with whatever receptacle they could lay their hands on. Yet another dip, though not quite so bad as the first one, a few anxious moments, and she was got round, steered clear of Pratt's reef, and came to anchor in the bay there.

After the sea had subsided somewhat the trip down to Hongkong was continued without further accidents.

It says much for a motor that it can stand such rough handling and be depended on in such emergencies. Often enough we hear of the unreliability of motors in general, and their tendency to strike "just when you most need the thing," and it is therefore gratifying to know that some very great difficulties have been overcome in motors of most modern makes.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. are as under:—

Joined.

The undermentioned, having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1869 Private O. J. Hewitt to Scouts Company. No. 1870 Private F. C. Todd to Centre Section M.G.C.

Weekly Reports.

The Weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow 9th instant.

Dress.

The new badges of rank will be worn by 2nd Class Warrant Officers (Company Sergeant Major) from this date.

Parades.

Parades for Friday, 9th instant, 4.00 p.m. Recruits of Scouts Co. except No. 3 Section)—Part 1, Musketry Course, at King's Park Range. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Aiming Drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters. Sgt. Bullock will attend.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon on duty until morning of 10th instant H.K.V.R. On duty 10th to 17th instant Civil Service Company. Officer on duty, Capt. Churchill. Detention Camp, Kowloon, on duty until morning of 10th instant H.K.V.R. On night of 10th instant Scouts Company. Officer on duty, Capt. Stewart. Orderly Officer 10th to 17th instant Lieut. Ross. Orderly Sergeant 10th to 17th instant Sgt. Longmore.

TELEGRAMS.

HOLT A GERMAN PROFESSOR.

MORE BOMBS FOUND.

(Router's Service To The "Telegraph.")
London, Received July 8.
The anthropometric measurements of a German Harvard Professor named Muenter, who disappeared after the suspicious death of his wife, have been compared with Holt's body, and has established identity. It has been ascertained that unexploded bombs have been found concealed in cargoes of automobiles on three cargo steamers which were bound from New York for France.

THE DUTCH NAVY.

DEFENCE OF JAVA INSUFFICIENT.

London, Received July 8.
The Government, in replying to the report of the Chamber on the Bill enlarging the Fleet, say that it is impossible to abandon the construction of two cruisers, and adds that the present system of defence of the Dutch Indies, especially Java, is insufficient.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL C. T. JESSOP.

London, Received July 8.
The death is announced of Colonel C. T. Jessop.

[Colonel Charles Thorp Jessop, C.I.E., V.D., emigrated to Assam as a tea planter in 1878, and served in the frontier war as a volunteer in 1891. He was appointed Commandant of Assam Valley Light Horse in 1903, and was also Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. He was 57 years of age at the time of his death.]

TIGERS.

He posed amid the jungle grass,
Clean stripes and eye of fire,
For well he knew that way she'd
pass.

Would stop and must admire.
He gently waved his tail and
purred.

He felt he could not fail,
A twig is snapt, his quick ear
heard:

She looks upon her mate.
Hid in the grass, coquette or shy.

Nor comes, nor goes, but stays;
And crouching never moves her
eye,

But watches all his ways.
He rises stretching limbs and
jaws,

And stands, a thing of might
With tearing teeth, and tearing
claws.

She ravished at the sight.

She makes no move, she makes
no sound.

But well he knows she's there,
Impatience grows, and looks
around

With glowering sulky air.
He makes as though to leave the
place,

She sees him hurt in pride,
A crooking cry, a leap with grace,
And she is by his side.

In deep content they mated stand,
And mingle breath with breath,
Henceforth in love to ram the
land,

And deal out nightly death.—
Spring Pep.

TROUBLESOME SKIRT.

The Lady and the Tailor.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the Bon Ton sued Miss D. Mc. Kie for the sum of \$72.50.

Mr. Denny, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley appeared for the plaintiff and the defendant appeared in person.

The defendant said she admitted the debt, but she would ask his Lordship if she could not have a skirt delivered to her for which she had paid. The dress did not fit and she sent it back. She was asked to go to the shop to be fitted and because she did not do so, the tailor went to her and abused her. She complained to the manager and then it was alleged that she was going to leave the Colony without paying and a warrant for her arrest was applied for. She never intended to leave the Colony without paying.

His Lordship said he would take the case in Chambers tomorrow.

The defendant said she had paid \$120 and asked was she not to get anything?

Mr. Denny said there seemed to be some dispute and the case had better go to Chambers. If there was anything to be returned it would be returned.

THE ARSON CHARGE.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS BY POLICE INSPECTOR.

The charge of arson arising out of the recent fire at 158 Queen's Road East was mentioned again this morning, when Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appearing for the defence of the master of the shop and the fokis charged, applied to Mr. Lindsell for bail to be allowed to the prisoners.

Inspector Gordon, in whose charge the case at present rests, said he had been instructed by the Captain Superintendent of Police to object to bail.

Mr. Shenton said that in that case he would ask for the case to be proceeded with at once and in reply to the magistrate's query as to whether he had any evidence he could offer to the court, the Inspector said that he could produce the evidence of the Government Analyst, who would say that on the morning of the fire he was handed an exhibit which was saturated with kerosene, and he could also put a police officer in the box who would swear that there was kerosene running out of the place on the morning of the fire.

In response to an invitation by the magistrate to detail what the case for the prosecution was, the Inspector said that the fire broke out at about five o'clock on the morning of July 7. The Police arrived on the scene, and it was then observed that there were two fires in progress. There was an intense heat from the front of the shop and in the absence of a great deal of flame they were able to see that there were not many goods on the premises. Then, when they had got the fire well under, they could see tanks of kerosene floating on the top of the water that was coming from the house. The circumstances of the fire seemed to be suspicious and when he returned to the Police Station, he sent for the master. He, it appears, left the house early that morning and went to the residence of his concubine taking care to take his insurance policy with him. He left the safe locked up but the books, which he claimed, and would prove, had been specially made up for the occasion, had been left in a small cupboard and rescued by a foki, who did not however endeavour to save his own personal belongings. In fact the foki's belongings were insured for seven hundred dollars.

Commenting on the books the Inspector said there were entries which showed that the master of the shop had on occasions bought goods to the value of \$150 from hawkers, men without shops and, of course, when he was asked whether he could produce them he was unable to do so. He would also be able to prove that the defendant and his foki came down from Canton to Hongkong some six months ago and rented another house next to a pawnbroker's and insured it.

About two months ago the foki employed by the pawnbroker went into the defendant's shop and remarked to another foki: "Your master's premises are heavily insured, I don't know whether you are going to have a fire." This seemed to have put the defendant off and a move was made to the present premises where the fire occurred.

Mr. Shenton said that as representing the foki he bought from what Inspector Gordon had said that there might be a strong case for the master of the shop to answer but not for the foki and therefore he thought that they should be admitted to bail.

Inspector Gordon was of the opinion that they could, at least be charged with being accessories before the fact.

The Magistrate did not see his way clear to fix bail for the foki at less than \$5,000 each and refused it for the master of the shop.

TRADE INQUIRY LIST.

We are indebted to the American Consul General of Hongkong for the following Trade Inquiry List.

Hongkong merchants are invited to correspond with American concerns seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:

Ores, Metals and Alloys, O. W. Leavitt and Co., of Portland Building, New York City, seek Hongkong connections for the purchase in the United States of ores, metals and alloys and all similar goods. Their references are on file in the "Consulate General."

Tractors and Motor Cars. The Knox Motors Company of Springfield, Mass., is seeking Hongkong connections for the sale of its pleasure cars, tractors and motor fire apparatus and similar cars and invites correspondence.

Oregon Pine. Meers, Schwager and Nettleton, Inc., of Seattle, Wash., seek Hongkong connections for the sale of Douglas fir, generally known as Oregon pine, in the South China district. The company particularly seeks direct connection with users of such lumber.

Blasting powder. The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company of No. 120, Broadway, New York City, is seeking Hongkong

connections for the sale of special blasting powders and invites correspondence. Camphor, rhubarb & similar products. The Peninsular Trading Agency Inc., of No. 31, Nassau Street, New York City, are interested in the import into the United States of crude drugs such as camphor, rhubarb, camphor oil, galbanum, albumen, cantharides, soya bean oil and similar products and invite correspondence. They also invite correspondence as to the export of American merchandise.

Perforated Metals. The Harrison & King Perforating Company of No. 114, Liberty Street, New York City, seeks Hongkong connections for the advancement of its business as manufacturers of perforated and sheet metals of all varieties and invites correspondence.

Paints & Oils & Lubricating Oils. Messrs. Yates & Company of 702-704, Polson Street, San Francisco, Cal., seeks Hongkong

connections for the sale of their line of paints, particularly for shipbuilding varnishes or cold water paints and similar goods and also a line of lubricating oils of every variety.

Porcelain Enamelled Sanitary Ware. The Kohler Company of Kohler, Wis., seeks Hongkong connections for the sale of its line of porcelain enamelled iron sanitary ware, a catalogue of which is on file at the Consulate General. The company invites correspondence.

Boilers. The E. Keefer Company of Williamsport, Pa., the export sales office of which is at 17, Battery Place, New York City, seeks Hongkong connections for the sale of its line of return tubular boilers and similar products and invites correspondence.

Fluey Woollen Fabrics. Messrs. French and Ward of 79-81, Worth Street, New York City, seeks Hongkong connections for the introduction of their line of fleecy fabrics used largely for ladies' wraps, bath robes, dressing sacques, petticoats, infants' and children's clothing and such purposes and invites correspondence.

Police Reserve Orders.

Police Reserve Orders issued to day state:—

Parades.

Friday, July 9th.—Combined Parade in uniform and with rifles 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Monday, July 12th.—Inspection of all ranks in uniform by H.E. General Kelly. The Police Reserve will fall in at the Volunteer Headquarters (adjoining the Peak Tramway Station) at 5.00 p.m. punctually. No further parades other than for recruits, will take place during the week commencing July 12th.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN.

D. S. P. (Reserve).

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR

SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK
SOURED KIM
STERILIZED MILK

Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets.

FREE OF CHARGE.

MORE ARGUMENT.

ALLEGED TRIFLING WITH THE COURT.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:

July 1	Tons 253
2	265
3	235
4	248
5	249
6	280
7	250
8	258

Total to 8th inst. 2136

Daily average 267.00

GOLF.

THE RUNNING POOL AT FANLING.

We have been supplied with the following particulars in connection with the golf events.—

Class A.—Handicaps of 10 and Under.

Mr. T. W. Hill ... 82 ser. 82

Mr. C. B. Johnson 82 82

Tie—27 entries.

Class B.—Handicaps of 11 and over.

Mr. N. S. Marsall 97 14 83

Mr. G. R. Sayer ... 97 12 85

Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell 101 14 87

Winner—32 entries.

Happy Valley.

Captain's Cup and Pool.

July 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Mr. F. J. de Rome 100 18 82

Mr. F. H. Kales 92 10 82

Hon. Mr. D. Landale 98 15 83

The 100 Cup—No entries for Pool.

Soldier and Journalist.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. H. H. Hooper, who has died in London as the result of an illness contracted at the front, was for many years a member of the editorial staff of the *Times*. He could boast of Royal Suite ancestry, his mother being Lady Alice M. and St. Stuart, daughter of the fourth Earl of Castle Stewart. Colonel Hooper passed into the R.H.A. from Woolwich in 1887, served in various batteries in India, and in 1901 retired on half-pay and took up the adjutancy of the Suffolk Militia Artillery. He began to contribute to the *Times* in 1906, and subsequently joined the staff as a writer on military matters. For some years he was also editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

Mr. Faithfull: My memory is as good as yours. They were delivered on Thursday late—

Mr. Mason: I—

His Lordship: Sit down. Mr. Mason.

Mr. Faithfull: And now he sends me an amended claim which I have not had time to deal with as he sent it at 5.45 last night. It is perfectly unreasonable for me to be asked to come here to-day to deal with the case in Court and I think it is a matter of trifling with the court—my friend is laughing all the time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mason: My friend will see that the particulars on the writ are the same as those sent before, the difference is in the price of the work done by his clients.

Mr. Faithfull: My clerk tells me the price has been reduced to three hundred instead of six—it is reduced by half the amount.

Mr. Mason: I have only altered the price on the advice of an expert witness.

His Lordship: I will make an adjournment for a week—it will not go on this afternoon.

Mr. Faithfull: Will your Lordship order the defendant to pay costs?

His Lordship: You must wait for that.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

The following team will represent the Wigwam Club in their match against Hongkong Club tomorrow:—Cawell, Le Breton; Lambert, Humphreys; Dreyer, Pederson.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1915.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

ALL WOOL

TAFFETA

Shirts

SMART

DESIGNS

ALL WOOL

TAFFETA

Pyjamas

TROPICAL

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East.—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE
HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	10th July	14th July.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd July.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

Agents:

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 9th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SATURDAY, 10th JULY.

8.00 a.m. Héungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam. 10.00 p.m. Honam. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer. \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer). 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer. 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer. 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. s.s. Tai Shan, Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th JULY.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS AND DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sui Nam, 589 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SANUI**. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

SHIPPING

HIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	THUR., 15th July at noon. THURS., 29th July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	TUES., 27th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. TUES., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	SATURDAY, 10th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	THURSDAY, 22nd July.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi	MONDAY, 19th July.
SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe	Kamakura Maru Capt.	THURSDAY, 22nd July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai	TUES., 13th July at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kamo Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday, 15th July
Kashima "	20,000 "	29th July
Mishima "	16,000 "	12th Aug.
Suwa "	21,000 "	26th August

FOR AMERICA.

Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday, 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday, 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	11th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	13th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	13th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kuchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

SHIPPING

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tillatjap	...	in port	JAVA	10th July
Tikembang	...	in port	S'HAI	12th July
Tilliwong	...	in port	JAVA	15th July
Tibodas	JAVA	15th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Tjimanock	JAVA	18th July

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. 15

LOG BOOK.

Remarkable Repairs Made On High Seas.

A fine piece of work was accomplished by the officers and engineers of the C. M. steamer *Hinohi* on her way to Taku, when it was discovered that her propeller shaft was badly fractured. The fracture, which was in the intermediate length, was about 18 in. long and 5 in. deep and occurred when the vessel was about twenty-five miles west of Howki Island. The fractured shaft was served by the chief officer with a length of 1-1/2 in. steel wire which was hove on with a Spanish windlass and in this manner the vessel was enabled to reach Tongku, a distance of 150 miles, without further accident. Temporary repairs were carried out there, three heavy clipes being put on the fractured shaft, and hardwood supporting blocks placed underneath, and in this way she was enabled to reach Shanghai, arriving on May 29, where a new shaft was supplied.—*Shipping and Engineering*.

Japanese Shipping Boom.

The shipbuilding yards of Japan, says a Japanese contemporary, are now besieged with orders for the construction of vessels. To start with, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has ordered from the Osaka Iron Works the construction of six vessels each of 10,000 tons, worth \$970,000 per vessel for delivery at the end of 1917. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has placed orders with the same company for two vessels each having a measurement tonnage of 5,000 valued at \$400,000 per vessel for delivery by the end of 1918. One vessel of 3,600 tons class, worth \$300,000, has also been ordered from the Uraga Dock by the Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Co., Muroran. The number of vessels ordered since

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	Date of Departure
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.
W'WEI & Tientsin	Chipshing*	Sun., 11th July at 12 m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang*	Tues., 13th July at noon.
SP'ORE, Pang & C'outta	Laisang*	Tues., 13th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Wingsang*	Sat., 17th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun., 18th July at 12 m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kunsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers. Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For Steamship. Date of Departure.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. [9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. [14]

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9. Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED. General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports M'les, L'don via Sp're etc.	Atlantique	M. M.	10, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
Marseilles & London	Sardinia	B. & O.	17, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Rangoon	L. L.	26, July
Marseilles via Ports	Kashgar	F. & O.	30, July
	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

South Africa Ports expect Man'l'o	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San Francisco via M'la & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
New York, Boston via Suez Canal	Egermont C.	D. & Co.	13, July
Via T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	15, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
Genoa, London and Hull	Glenturret	S. T. Co.	20, July
Delagos Bay, D'ban & co. Gujarat	B. L.		23, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinjo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Seattle	Schwee M.	J. M. Co.	E. of July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & co.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & co.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.

AUSTRALIA

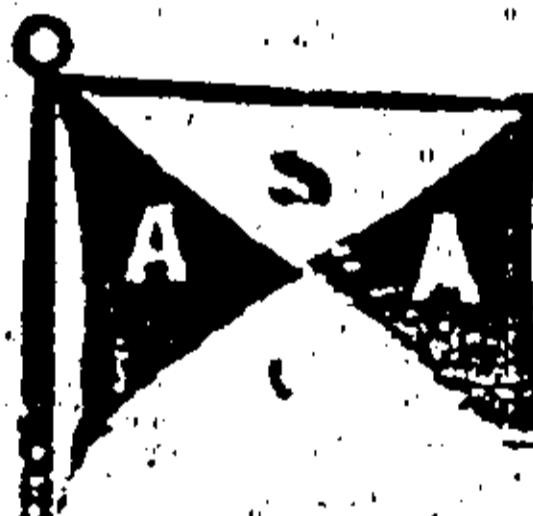
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	9, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesien	M. M.	12, July
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	12, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	12, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	15, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Oriental	P. & O.	15, July
Manila	Haimun	D. L. Co.	16, July
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	17, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	K'kura M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai	Sangola	D. S. Co.	23, July
Japan	T'ipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Timancock	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC s.s. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

TO SAIL.

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SHINSEI MARU"

will be despatched about the end of July.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. ss. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on 23rd Inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 16th Inst.

The Australian Oriental Line ss. TAI YUEN left Manila for Hongkong direct on the 7th Inst., and may be expected to arrive on the 14th Inst.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on June 29, also that the ss. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Manila on the 1st Inst., and is due here on the 13th Inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. ss. NAMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 20th July.

The S. L. ss. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The ss. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 1st Inst., and may be expected here on or about the 18th Inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Onusang, Br. ss. 1,723, Tug, 27th June—Fremantle, Gen. J. M. & Co.

Furo Maru, Jap. ss. 2,324, K. N. Nagasaki, 27th June—Moy., 20th June, Coal—A.B.K.

Riojum Maru, Jap. ss. 3,001, Y. Yamaguchi, 28th June—Kobe, 26th June, Gen. D. & Co.

Mausang, Br. ss. 1,684, G. Hottcock, 29th June—Sandakan, 33rd June, Timber—J. M. & Co.

Lakeang, Br. ss. 977, Matwea, 29th June—Haiphong, 27th June, General—J. M. & Co.

Tanuso Maru, Jap. ss. 1,482, J. Nishikawa, 2nd July—Hongay, 29th June, Coal—M.B.K.

Jade Fr. ss. 386, J. Pampl, 2nd July—Haiphong, 29th June, rice—O.S.

Anhui, Br. ss. 1,355, G. Eddy, 3rd July—Shanghai, 29th June, General—B. & S.

Chingtu, Br. ss. 1,368, J. Speed, 4th July—Bangkok, 27th June, rice—C. S. N. Co.

Phu-yob, Fr. ss. 1,291, Rilanto, 5th July—Saigon, 1st July, Rice—B. Co.

Tjilombang, Dut. ss. 8,013, N. V. Wight Junau, 6th July—J. V. Java, 28th June, Sugar—T.C.J.L.

Anna, Norw. ss. 1,017, A. Amity, 5th July—Bangkok, 28th June, Rice—T. & Co.

Tjilinong, Dut. ss. 3,051, A. Oldenburgh, 5th July—Manila, 2nd July, Sugar—J.C.J.L.

Kong Moh, Br. ss. 2,555, Kinghorn, 6th July—Singapore, 30th June, Gen. Chinese.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

SHORT-LIVED COMPANY. CORRESPONDENCE.

Failure of the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company. Before Mr. Justice Hazelton, in the Bankruptcy Court, this afternoon, in re the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company Limited.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley applied for a compulsory winding-up order. The petition was as follows:—

Winding up in the matter of the Companies' Ordinance of 1911 and in the matter of the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company Limited. On the petition of Luk Man Tak trading as Yung Chang and Company of No. 15 "C" Wellington Street, contractor.

(1) The Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company Limited was on September 10, 1914, incorporated under the Companies Ordinance.

(2) The registered Office of the Company was at 13, Queen's Road Central.

(3) The nominal capital of the company was \$27,000, divided into 2,700 shares of \$10 each. The amount of the capital paid up or credited as paid up is \$12,500 according to the return of the allotments filed on March 3, 1915.

(4) The objects with which the company was established was to acquire and take over as a going concern the business then carried on under the style or firm name of the Paris Toilet Company, and all or any of the assets of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith and with a view thereto, to adopt and carry into effect with or without modification (1) an agreement of September 3, 1914 between Jean Otto Sopress, hairdresser and G. K. H. Bruton, Solicitor. (2) An agreement dated September 3, 1914 between J. O. Sopress and Katherine Sopress and the said G. K. H. Bruton on behalf of the company whereby the employees agreed to serve the company on the terms and conditions therein contained. (B) To carry on the business of barbers, hairdressers, dealers in perfumery and all toilet requisites, mazsours, Turkish and other bath proprietors, dealers in tobacco and fancy goods and chemists and druggists and all business of a like or kindred description and other objects set forth in the memorandum of the association thereof.

(5) Your petitioner has done work and furnished materials for the company at their request as follows:—October 13, 1914, to cost of erecting and supplying bathrooms, partitions, frames etc. as certified by the architect, \$3,033.50. By cash on account \$750. Balance \$2,283.50.

(6) The company is indebted to your petitioner in the said sum of \$2,283.50. Your petitioner has made an application to the company for payment of this debt, but the company has failed and neglected to pay the same or any part thereof.

(7) On or about November 11, 1914, your petitioner duly commenced and prosecuted action No. 203 of 1914 in the Original Jurisdiction of this Court against the Company for the recovery of the said debt. The company appeared to the writ in the said action and your petitioner on March 26, 1915, recovered judgment in the said action against the Company by consent for the sum of \$2,283.50, being the amount of the said debt and \$50, agreed costs. The said judgment is wholly unpaid and unsatisfied, and the amount is justly due and owing to your petitioner.

(8) On or about March 12, 1915 and April 6, 1915, the bailiff of this Court distrained upon the goods of the Company. After payment of the said distrainments no goods of the Company remained

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".] (To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

MATHEMATICAL FORMULA WANTED.

Sir.—The formula which you supplied in response to my letter of yesterday appears to work only when the series commences with unity; otherwise it breaks down. The result can of course be arrived at by assuming the series to be complete and deducting the sum of the missing series from that of the total—both calculated according to the formula—but this method, though practical, is hardly scientific.

I have heard, by the by, that lotteries conducted on this principle are illegal in England. Is this so?

Yours, etc.,

G.

Hongkong, 9 July 1915.

[Owing to an error 30,625 was printed in the footnote to our correspondent's letter instead of 31,375. As regards his question to-day, we gave the formula as it would be used for calculating the amount in a raffle from unity to a certain number. It may be made to apply generally, however, if we let n denote the first number, N , the last and T , the number of terms in the series; or

$$S = (n + N) \frac{n}{2}$$

Thus from 1 to 250, both numbers inclusive:

$$S = (1 + 250) \frac{250}{2} = 31,375$$

Or, from 10 to 250, both numbers inclusive:

$$S = (10 + 250) \frac{250}{2} = 31,330.$$

ED. H.K.T.

Cargo by the s.s. "Karmala." Shipped per P. & O. s.s. "Karmala," Voy 342/530, which sailed on July 3 is as follows:—London 401 Bales P. Cocoon, 12,100 Pkgs Tea, 192 Pkgs, Tatton Core, 1,280 Rolls Mats and Matting 49 cases Chinaware, 13 cases Woodware, 4 cases Bamboo Ware 43 cases Bristles, 20 bales Raw silk, 3 c/s P. Effects, 1 c/s Old Documents, 3 c/s Silk, 6 c/s Opium Glasgow, 14 c/s Chinaware, Manchester, 100 Bales Waste Silk Gibraltar, 1 c/s Silk Goods Lyons, 95 b/s Raw Silk Marseilles, 3581 Pkgs Tea, 100 Bales Raw Silk, 500 Slabs Tin, 31 c/s Knotted Hemp, 5 c/s P. Effects Port Said, 7 c/s Glass Bangles Suez, 10 c/s Purple Silk.

which could be seized in execution.

(9) The Company is unable to pay its debts.

(10) In the circumstances it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

Mr. Jenkin said this was an application for a compulsory winding-up, the petition had been duly advertised and the Registrar had been satisfied that all the requirements of the Ordinance had been complied with and after his Lordship had heard the petition he would ask his Lordship to make an order for the winding up of the Company under Section 130 of the Companies Ordinance. His Lordship would see that it was incorporated in September and had been an extremely short-lived Company. Since the landlord had distrained for rent on April 6 the Company had carried on no business at all. The petition was not disputed because judgment went by consent. The Company was unable to pay its debts because after the landlord's distrain there was nothing left on which execution could be levied.

His Lordship:—Is it necessary to make any other reference to the appointment of a liquidator.

Mr. Jenkin:—No, my Lord nothing further.

His Lordship:—I will make an order for the winding up under that section.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

(Subscription List, No. 40.)

Police, 9th Sub ...	\$298
Collected from boxes at Blake Pier, Star Ferry Pier & Peak Tram Stations from 1st January to 30th June ...	21.20
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund: Collected by Capt. C. A. Mutton, Amy:	
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Mutton	5
Miss E. O. Sullivan	5
Mr. I. Gibson	0
Mr. L. Noble	10
Mr. G. F. Matthews	5
Mr. S. Wheeler	10
Mr. H. Cadman	60
Collected by J. J. McKay, Koonmoon:	
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Smith	5
Mr. W. R. McKay	5
Dr. J. A. MacDonald	1
Rev. Duncan McBae	1
Miss Agnes I. Dickson	1
Dr. Jessie A. MacBean	1
Miss Ethel C. Reid	1
Miss Florence H. Langrill	1
Master Jack McKay	40
Collected by Miss Square:	
Miss Walker	3
Musa Square	5
Dr. Forsyth	5
T. A. L.	6
Mr. White	10
Mr. Chappell	5
Mr. Martin	10
Mr. Mauricio	5
Mr. Overy	5
Mr. F. Mackintosh	5
Mr. Douglas	5
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:	
Mr. J. P. Scott, Haiphong	26.00
Staff Holt's Wharf, Kowloon	59
Herbert Goffe, Esq., C.M.G. 12th Sub.	50
Capt. S. C. H. Wilde	10
Staff Cement Works, Kowloon	73
Capt. Lossius	10
H. D. H.	60
F. Bevington	10
C. G. Fry	10
E. F. Lyle	7.50
F. A. Coleman	3
W. McKay	3
A. E. Harvey	3
Mr. & Mrs. McGran	2
L. S. 3. 10 & H. B. 5. 00	8.10
A. and F. M.	50
Carried forward	\$ 863.86
Already acknowledged	\$ 863.86
ed Lists 1/39 ...	\$ 250,851.25
	\$ 257,715.11
Monthly Subscriptions	657.00
Already acknowledged	50,723.51
ed Lists 1/39 ...	\$ 51,380.51
	\$ 309,085.62
Remitted to London:	
22/12/14 £17,000	
at 1/9. 5/16 22/3/15 £7,000 at 1/9 and 1/10 28/5/15 £2,000 at 1/9 ...	\$ 290,117.47
Balance in hand	\$ 18,978.15
N. J. STABE.	
Hon. Treasurer.	
Hongkong, 8th July, 1915.	

COMPANY MEETING.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Company's Fleet and Investments. The policy of the court of directors has sometimes been criticised, and I think, therefore, gentlemen, that now the time of trial has come; you will be interested to know how the policy adopted by the court has stood the test. Would the company have been in a better position to-day if we had adopted a less progressive policy? I say, without fear of contradiction, that the answer is in the negative. At the present time we have rather over 10 millions invested in shipping, of which nearly 5-1/2 millions are invested in our own fleet, and 4-1/2 millions in allied steamship companies. The amount invested in the allied companies at the end of the year was almost exactly equal to the amount of our debenture stock. The dividends received from our interest in the allied companies were considerably more than sufficient to pay the whole of our debenture interest, and the various companies are steadily writing down the book values of their fleets. Although the results of the allied companies vary, as a whole they have strengthened their position during the past year, and the value of these investments is now considerably higher than the figure at which it stands in the company's book. If the proprietors wished this policy to be reversed there would be no difficulty in selling these investments at or above their book value, but this would not in our opinion be a wise policy to adopt.

Reserves and Depreciation. We have also been criticised in the past for having devoted a large proportion of the earnings to writing down our fleet and building up our reserve funds. I consider this is answered by the fact that to-day our reserves have stood the company in good stead, as, notwithstanding the ordeal which the company passed through, the fleet stands in the books to-day at a very moderate figure. We had a very bad year in 1914, but the court of directors decided to carry on the sound policy of writing off full depreciation as usual. (Hear, hear.) We have written off the full 5 per cent depreciation on the first cost of our fleet, and owing to the increase in the size of the fleet the amount written off for depreciation is the largest amount in the company's history. Although we have unfortunately been unable to recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary stock, the vast majority of our proprietors who hold their stock as an investment can feel that, with the exception of the reduction in the reserve fund, the company is to-day in as sound a position as it was twelve months ago. We have had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of them being the great increase in the cost of running our various services without any corresponding increase in revenue. War insurance has also been a very heavy drain upon this company, as it commenced at 8 per cent, per annum, and is still at 8 per cent per annum on the value of the steamers. The actual amount paid for war insurance premiums on voyages completed in the last five months of last year amounted to £85,000.

Steamers Armed with Guns. Two years ago I reported to you that on the suggestion of the Admiralty we had fitted at our own expense large guns (47 in.), lent to us by the Admiralty, on our mail and intermediate steamers trading with the Argentine, and the example we set in this respect was followed immediately by several other companies. Although we were much criticised at the time by a section of the public, who were then less able to appreciate the true position with reference to Germany than they are to-day, we have been more than justified in the action we took with your approval, as although most of the company's

steamers have been trading in what was the "danger zone" in the South Atlantic, not one of our steamers armed with guns has so far been interfered with. (Cheers.)

BISLEY IN WAR TIME

Splendid Work for New Armies.

London, May 29.—Major-General Lord Cheylemore, presiding at the meeting of the National Rifle Association to-day, said that from the outbreak of the war Bisley Camp had been turned into a school of musketry and a training centre for the military forces. The work had been continued with the greatest success.

The school of musketry had made excellent progress, and up to the close of the last course no fewer than 1,500 officers and non-commissioned officers had attended the school, and of these 251 officers and 340 non-commissioned officers had passed as instructors. About 120 officers and 350 non-commissioned officers had passed as instructors and had been appointed to brigades of the New Armies and in addition a large number of officers and non-commissioned officers had passed through these classes.

The camp and ranges were also used for instructional work by the motor machine-gun training centre, and the ranges had been engaged for the musketry training of some of the brigades of the New Armies.

In one way and another the members of council had been very busy in connection with the war, either at the front or in doing good work in various ways, and his lordship thought that the National Rifle Association had proved that their convictions in the past regarding rifle shooting had been based on good lines and that they were not an obsolete and old-fashioned body, adopting old methods as some people considered them to be.

Colonel Richardson gave an interesting account of the work which had been done in musketry instruction at Bisley, as the result of which the experts trained at Bisley were responsible for the training of something like 1,250,000 men. (Pail Mail.)

trade is an adventure and it always will be; but we are living in exceptional times, and I think this year the proprietors may reasonably ask me to make some forecast for 1915. Well, gentlemen, there is one thing I can definitely state. It is highly improbable that so many different factors, all adversely affecting the company, should ever again happen in any one year as happened last year. We still have some difficulties to face, but I am justified, and I say, this deliberately, in assuring you that the company is not only through the worst of its difficulties, but we have more than turned the corner, our net revenue is increasing, and you may look forward with reasonable confidence to much improved results for the coming year. (Cheers.)

I shall be pleased to answer any questions. I now beg to move. That the report of the directors and the accounts and balance-sheet submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby received and adopted, and that a dividend of 2-1/2 per cent, less income-tax (making with the interim dividend 5 per cent for the year) be and the same is hereby declared on the Preference stock.

TYphoon Signals.
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises Lai-chi-kok and F. O. Quarters, Lye-moen.

A CONE point upward indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

RED SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 200 miles away from the Colony.

BLACK SIGNALS indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

URGENT SIGNALS.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H. M. S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical: Green, Green, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 200 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical: Green, Red, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical: Red, Green, Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event or the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Gap Rock, Aberdeen.
Waglan, Sau Ki Wan
Stanley, Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson, Sha Tau Kok
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signals from the lighthouse. C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.	
Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
Austria.	France.
	Belgium.
Turkey	Italy.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 23—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia, France, and the British Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austria enters Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—Britain land in France. Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germany enters Brussels. Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mülhausen.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtao.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Aisne.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Vistula.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on

Odessa and in the Crimea. Oct. 30—Col. Mervit, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony. Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser Yorck strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts, bombarded.

Nov. 6—Tsingtao surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians defeat Austrians in three days' battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messudien in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruiser bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha reports Boer rebellion at an end.

Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Bzura River.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and serial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—H. M. S. Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus.

Jan. 5—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Borcholt resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombard Yarmouth.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose heavily at Givenchy and Quinchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids.

Feb. 3—German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties to date 104,000.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—German losses at La Bassée total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—The Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleship Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles.

March 19—Russians enter Memel.

March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Przemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24—British airmen successfully attack German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 25—German submarine U20 sunk with all hands.

March 29—Russian Fleet bombard the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.

March 31—Australia offers another contingent.

April 8—Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

April 9—Germany assumes liability for the sinking of the American ship William Frye. Anti-Austrian demonstrations at Genoa.

April 10—German Note to United States complains that the latter has accomplished nothing by her diplomatic correspondence with Allies.

April 11—German Socialists issue peace pamphlet: Bishop of London visits entire Front.

April 12—New York Herald demands that Count Bernstorff should be given his passport.

April 13—Sir John French asks for extra munitions.

April 14—H.

Commercial.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of shares out standing	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	14th May	14th May	to now	to now	
Banks.											
Hongkong & Shai Banking Corp.	815 b.	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	100	Oct.	815	790	£2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9 1/4 equal to \$27.27 for 3/4 year ending 31/12/14
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	368	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	170	160	Interim of 12/- p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	910	12,400	\$250	100	847	April	700	Oct.	910	885	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	8240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192	Jan.	240	225	Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.											
Cina Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	150 b.	20,000	\$600	20	160	July	140	Oct.	150	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	395 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	395	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.											
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	100/-	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	51/2	Dec.	30 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	566 s.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27/2	Nov.	56	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	21 s.	80,000	£15	all	29/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	21	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	1101/2 b.	60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	110	98	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shai T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	84/- m.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	89/6 x div.	82/- x div.	Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	35 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	36	\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.14
Refineries.											
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	123 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96	Feb.	70	Nov.	123	111	\$3 for 1912
Lucon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	38 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	38	27/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.											
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	32/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	33/6	32/-	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	875 b.	200,000	£1	all	310	Jan.	130	Nov.	325	360	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 sc.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/1 mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.											
H'kong & K. W. & Co., Ltd.	471 s.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	73	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	475 s.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	75	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	51 b.	55,700	£100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	52	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	81 b.	36,000	£100	all	60/9	Jan.	82/4	Dec.	85	80	Tls. 3 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.											
Anglo French Lands.	194 b.	13,000	£100	£100	—	—	94	94	—	—	Tls. 6/- for year ending 29.2.14 (\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14)
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	116 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	—
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110 b.	50,000	\$100	all	117/2	July	98	Nov.	109	105	—
H'phrey Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	8610 sa.	150,000	\$100	all	94	Jan.	7	Nov.	6	610	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 s.	6,000	\$50	30	45/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands.	104 sa.	78,000	£50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	872 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	72	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates.	8100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	100	100	—	—	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.											
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	171 b.	20,000	£50	all	138	July	135	May	168	152	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	871/2 sa. & b.	125,000	\$10	all	82/4	Mar.	7	June	740	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik.	14 b.	75,000	£10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	14/2	13/4	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow.	871/2 b.	8,000	£100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai.	97 b.	40,000	£50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	99	97/2	(Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end'g 30.6.14)
Miscellaneous.											
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10 s.	10,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	41/4 s.	50,000	£5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4/4	4/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares).	—	50,000	£1	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China Prot. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	81/2 s.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	83	80	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34 b.	40,000	£7	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	6.85 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90	6.70	50 cts. for 1914.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	41 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	40	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	184 b.	6,500	£25	all	217/2	July	174	Dec.	184	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Ropes Mfg. Co., Ltd.	25 b.	60,000	£10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26	25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 s.	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb.	5 x div.	4.80 x div.	\$10 % for 1914
Langkata.	439 b.	250,000	£10	all	64/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	38	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913.
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd.	80 s.	25,000	\$10	all	101/2	Jan.	91/2	June	10	10	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do. (New) 80 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	£1	93 cts.	Jan.	75	cts.	Dec.	81	80 cts.	None
Philippines.	4 s.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	4	4	4	6.50 for 1910.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5 s.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	5	5	5	—
Societe des Puples et Papier.	20 s.	13,200	£50	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Streem Laundry Co., Ltd.	3.15 b.	20,000	£5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	31/2	3.00	35 cts.

